

COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.

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**REPORT**

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

(R. WYATT JAMIE. M.A., M.B., C.M., D.P.H. Camb.,)

**FOR THE YEAR 1911.**

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COALVILLE :

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# Report of the Medical Officer of Health, For the Year 1911.

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*To the Coalville Urban District Council,*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you a Report respecting the health and sanitary condition of the district for the year 1911.

From my monthly reports the Council have been kept informed respecting the individual outbreaks of infectious disease. They are also conversant with the general sanitary condition of the district. But in compliance with a Memorandum of the Local Government Board, Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health are required to embody information respecting facts and conditions, which, though well-known locally, are necessary for the information of that Board.

The Coalville Urban District contains 5,880 acres, exclusive of area covered by water. It is divided into three wards: the Coalville or Central Ward, the Whitwick or North Ward, and the Hugglescote or South Ward. These wards are fairly distinct and were originally separate villages, viz.: Coalville, Whitwick and Hugglescote.

The population of the Urban District, according to the census of 1911, was 18,550. The ward population was as follows: Coalville, 8756; Hugglescote, 5661; Whitwick, 4133.

The number of inhabited houses is 3,932, viz.: 1854 in Coalville, 1212 in Hugglescote, and 866 in Whitwick. The ratio of population per inhabited house is therefore 4·7. At the census of 1901, the average number of persons per house was 4·9. There is thus a slight improvement in house accommodation.

The chief industries are coal-mining, railway wagon making, quarrying stone for macadam, brick-making and elastic web manufacture. Further, the district is largely rural, and agriculture employs a considerable number of the people.

Its surface is varied and undulating. In the North Ward is included a portion of Charnwood Forest, where the surface is much broken by the outcrop of granite rock, and in some places is quite picturesque.

## **BIRTH RATE.**

During the year 1911, there were registered 541 births, consisting of 272 males and 269 females. Of these 19 were illegitimate. This gives a birth rate of 34 per 1000, as compared with 31 per 1000 for the previous year.

For comparison, I may state the rate for England and Wales for 1910 was 24·8, and the rate for Leicestershire for the same year was 24·7.

This appears to give, comparatively speaking, a very favourable birth rate, but it must be borne in mind that the age constitution of industrial districts is favourable to the birth rate.

## **MORTALITY RATES.**

During 1911, the total deaths were 233, as compared with 235 for the previous year. This gives a general death rate of 12·5.

The death rate for England and Wales for 1910 was 13·4, and for Leicestershire 11·8. These figures when corrected by subtraction of 2 deaths of persons not belonging to this district and by the addition of 19 deaths of residents of this district, who died outside, give a nett death rate of 13·4.

Of the total deaths, 111 occurred in Coalville, 62 in Hugglescote and 60 in Whitwick.

The following Table gives the ward population estimated to the middle of 1911, the number of deaths and death rate in each ward and for the whole district.

**TABLE 1.**

WARD.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000.
Coalville ... ..	8770	111	12·6
Hugglescote ... ..	5670	62	10·9
Whitwick ... ..	4140	60	14·4
Whole District ... ..	18580	233	12·5

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following Table gives the Infantile Mortality for each ward and for the whole district.

**TABLE 2.**

WARD.	Population.	Number of Births.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1000 births.
Coalville ... ..	8770	256	41	160
Hugglescote ... ..	5670	164	20	121
Whitwick ... ..	4140	121	20	165
Whole District ... ..	18580	541	81	149

Our average for the previous ten years was 146 per 1000 births registered. For the year 1911, it is thus somewhat less favourable than the average. It is also markedly higher than the rate for England and Wales, which was 106 for the year 1910. This mortality means that of the total deaths more than one third occurred amongst infants under one year. The details of this mortality are as follow :

Measles ... ..	2	Convulsions ... ..	3
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	Gastritis ... ..	5
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	2	Bronchitis ... ..	5
Enteritis ... ..	27	Pneumonia ... ..	2
Premature Birth ... ..	10	Suffocation (overlying) ... ..	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ... ..	16	Other Causes .. ..	5
Meningitis ... ..	2		

The most significant figures are those due to Enteritis 27, and Gastritis, 5. Most of these occurred in the month of August, and were of the type described as Epidemic Diarrhœa. During this month there was a scarcity of milk, and the weather was very hot. In many instances the whole household were affected. Boiling or sterilising the milk and water was recommended, but a feature of the outbreak was that a large number of cases occurred amongst children who were said to be fed entirely on the "breast."

Ten deaths were attributed to premature birth, as compared with 16 for the previous year. Seven deaths were due to diseases of the lungs, as compared with 13 for 1910. As certified only 2 deaths were caused by Tuberculous disease.

The Notification of Births Act is now in force, being administered by the County Council, who have appointed Health Visitors, and through these valuable information has been available.

The following Table (iii.) gives the deaths classified according to diseases in each ward.

**TABLE 3.**

Disease.	Coalville.	Hugglescote.	Whitwick.	Whole District.
Measles ... ..	0	3	0	3
Scarlatina ... ..	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ... ..	1	1	0	2
Influenza ... ..	1	2	1	4
Whooping Cough ...	1	0	2	3
Typhoid Fever ... ..	1	1	0	2
Epidemic Diarrhœa and } Enteritis ... ..	21	9	10	40
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	0	0	1
Erysipelas ... ..	0	1	0	1
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1	0	0	1
Phthisis ... ..	5	4	5	14
Tubercular Meningitis ...	0	0	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	5	4	5	14
Bronchitis ... ..	9	4	7	20
Pneumonia ... ..	7	3	1	11
Cancer ... ..	3	1	2	6
Heart Disease ... ..	5	4	6	15
Nephritis & Brights Disease	4	0	1	5
Congenital Debility, Mar- } asmus & Premature Birth }	13	6	7	26
Injuries ... ..	1	2	1	4
Suicides ... ..	0	1	1	2
All other Causes ...	32	16	10	58
Totals ... ..	111	62	60	233

It will be noted that 14 deaths were due to tuberculous affection of the lungs—Phthisis—and 15 from other forms of tuberculous disease. This disease alone accounts for one eighth of the total deaths.

Epidemic Diarrhœa and Enteritis caused 40 deaths, 27 of these being amongst children under one year of age. To Typhoid Fever two deaths were attributed. Four were due to Influenza, six to Cancer and fifteen to Heart Disease. Four deaths were due to accidental injuries and two to suicide.

### ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

The following Table gives the Zymotic death rate for each ward, and for the whole district.



TABLE 4.

	Coalville.	Hugglescote.	Whitwick.	Whole District.
Population ...	8770	5670	4140	18580
Measles ... ..	0	3	0	3
Diphtheria ...	1	1	0	2
Whooping Cough	1	0	2	3
Fever, Enteric ...	1	1	0	2
Diarrhœa... ..	12	6	7	25
Totals ... ..	15	11	9	35
Rate per 1000 ...	1·7	1·9	2·1	1·8

The Zymotic rate for England and Wales for 1910 was ·99.

It is satisfactory to note that although 30 cases of Scarlatina were notified, no death is attributed to this cause. Of the 19 cases of Diphtheria 2 proved fatal. Anti-toxin was used in practically every case.

The most unsatisfactory figures are those relating to Diarrhœa. This appears to have been equally prevalent in all the wards.

A short account follows respecting the outbreaks of infectious disease during the year 1911.

### MEASLES.

The epidemic of 1910, which resulted in 12 deaths, continued during the early portion of 1911, and caused 3 deaths. During 1910 and the first months of 1911, practically every susceptible child was affected. The district now will probably remain fairly free from this disease for the next four or five years. By that time I hope some form of notification will be in force, for the experience of this district proves Measles to be a *dangerous* infectious disease.

### SCARLATINA.

Thirty cases were notified during 1911, as compared with 40 for 1910. There was no fatality from this cause. Many of the cases were slight, and no sequelæ followed. The children from affected houses were excluded from school for six or eight weeks, and the bedroom disinfected at the end of the illness.

### WHOOPIING COUGH.

Three deaths were attributed to this cause, which was fairly prevalent in the Whitwick ward for several months during the year. Like Measles, it is not popularly regarded as a serious disease, and few precautions are taken to arrest its spread.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

Fourteen cases were notified. All these cases were practically confined to two centres, one in Albert Street, Coalville, and one in Brooks Lane, Whitwick.

The Albert Street cases were probably connected with a polluted water supply. Immediately on the outbreak the suspected well was shut up, and the town supply laid on, and the outbreak soon came to an end.

The Brooks Lane cases were confined to one family, and the origin of the outbreak was not clear. It occurred in a new house with satisfactory sanitary arrangements, and with water from the public supply. Eight of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

## DIPHTHERIA.

Nineteen cases of this disease were notified during 1911, as compared with 16 during the previous year. Most of the cases were mild, and anti-toxin was supplied at the expense of the District Council. In two cases advantage was taken of the free bacteriological examination provided. Enquiry into the milk and food supply did not lead to any explanation of the attacks. Occasionally drain defects were discovered on the affected premises, but in many of the affected houses, the sanitary arrangements were satisfactory.

## GASTRO-INTESTINAL AILMENTS.

Under this head are included deaths registered as due to Epidemic Diarrhœa, Epidemic Enteritis, Summer Diarrhœa, and Gastro-enteritis.

These ailments proved the epidemic of the year and have had a very marked effect upon the death-rate. Forty deaths or nearly one-fifth of the total were due to this cause. In most cases the disease was distinctly infectious. In most of the affected houses a large proportion of the inmates were attacked. Most of the fatal cases were amongst infants under one year of age, and in many cases these were said to be fed exclusively at the breast. In mid-September rain came and the weather became much colder, and the number of cases rapidly declined.

## TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

During 1911, twelve notifications of Phthisis were received, five under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908, three under the Regulation of 1911, and four cases were notified voluntarily. On notification each case is visited and supplied with printed instructions, and with disinfectants, also a vessel for the sputum. The precautions thus far have had no effect on the death rate, fourteen deaths having occurred during the year, but the effect of these precautions is certain to tell within a few years.

For Phthisical cases no hospital accommodation has been provided, nor have any arrangements been made for the treatment of early, intermediate or advanced cases.

It is gratifying to know that compulsory notification is now in force, and that within a measureable time facilities for the treatment of early cases in Sanatoria will be provided, while the intermediate and advanced cases will have opportunities for treatment and isolation that have hitherto been impossible.

## HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

Speaking generally, the class of houses being built is improving. The district is still largely rural, and the requirements of the bye-laws as to air-space, etc., are easily complied with. Most of the houses have been built within the last 15 years, and a large proportion of them are six-roomed cottages of substantial construction. There are several old rows, which necessitate a good deal of attention on the part of the Sanitary Inspector, but most of these are now connected with the public sewers, and the public water supply. The remainder are being inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, and the required records are kept.

But in order to comply with the spirit of these Regulations, more systematic inspection is necessary, and advantage should be taken of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, under which the procedure for Closing and Demolition Orders are much improved. The following gives in tabular form the work done during 1911 under these Regulations :

Dwelling houses inspected	...	...	...	...	174
Dwelling houses considered dangerous and unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	15
Representations to Authority to make closing orders	...	...	...	...	2
Closing orders made	...	...	...	...	2
Cases where defects were remedied without closing orders	...	...	...	...	14
Cases where work not yet complete or notices not expired	...	...	...	...	14
Houses demolished	...	...	...	...	5
Houses abandoned but not demolished	...	...	...	...	1

The character of defects found to exist were mainly in connection with defective privies and ashpits, drainage, insufficient paving of yards, state of interior, condition of roof and less frequently dangerous structural conditions.

## OVERCROWDING.

During the year 1911, several cases of overcrowding have been dealt with. These entailed a considerable amount of supervision, and the direct attention of the Council at more than one meeting. There were 8 cases in Whitwick, 2 in Coalville and 1 in Hugglescote. Respecting 2 of the Whitwick cases information came through the Health Visitor appointed by the County Council. In each case the nuisance was abated.

## SEWERAGE.

The re-drainage of the older property continues. Both the sewage farms—Kelham Bridge and Snarrows—have worked satisfactorily. The effluent is examined from time to time, and the analyses have been satisfactory.

During 1911, 51 ashpit privies have been converted into water closets. A large proportion of the houses within the district are now provided with water-closets.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The supply to the district is pumped from a deep well in the sand-stone measures, and is abundant and pure, but both the temporary and permanent hardness are considerable. The public supply is still being more and more utilised, 275 houses having been connected during the year. The total number of houses now supplied with town water is 2,850 out of a total of 3,932. It must be remembered that on account of the district being extensive and in parts rural, a considerable number of the houses are outside the range of the water mains. In connection with water supply 32 chemical analyses were made, resulting in 13 wells being condemned and four dealt with as suspicious supplies. Six bacteriological examinations of water were made, resulting in three being condemned as unfit for drinking purposes, and three as being of suspicious quality.

## SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of the district continues satisfactory. The use of dust bins is becoming more general. The innocuous dry ash is carted by the Council carts to suitable tips, while the other refuse is disposed of on agricultural land.

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

In the district there are 17 Registered Slaughter Houses and 3 Licensed. They have been systematically inspected, and minor nuisances abated from time to time.

## BAKEHOUSES.

These continue in a fairly satisfactory condition. With the exception of 2 all are now provided with water from the public supply.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

During 1911, more detail work has been done respecting these, but more still requires to be done in order to comply fully with the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.

Arrangements are being entered into with a Veterinary Surgeon to examine cases where there is suspicion of Tuberculous disease being present in the herd.

## SCHOOLS.

Besides the Medical Inspection of the school children under the Education Committee of the County Council, systematic inspection of and reports respecting the school buildings have been made, and it is gratifying to be able to report that considerable sanitary improvements have been effected at several of the schools, with regard to water supply, closet accommodation and surface drainage.

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Where isolation and adequate nursing were impracticable at home, this hospital, which is situated in the Hugglescote ward, was used for the treatment of cases of Typhoid Fever. Eight cases were treated during the year. There is only one ward, and the accommodation is entirely inadequate to the population of the Urban District. Other two wards at least are urgently required.



## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Some minor defects, discovered in the course of inspection have been remedied during the year. The sanitary conveniences at the several works and factories are fairly satisfactory.

A detailed account of the work under this Act appears in the Table appended to this report.

"Homework" is carried on to a very limited extent. A case of infectious disease occurred in a house, where "homework" from Leicester was carried on, and entailed extra precautions. All interested parties were notified, and "homework" discontinued for some time after the premises were disinfected.

The usual statistical tables are appended to this report. There is also appended the report and summary of work done by the Sanitary Inspector, to which I beg to draw your attention.

In this connection I have pleasure in again acknowledging the capable and efficient assistance rendered by Mr. HURST, as far as his duties lie in the Health Department.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

**R. WYATT JAMIE,**

M.A., M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Camb.,

Coalville, February, 1912.

Medical Officer of Health.

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTOR'S WORK FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Length of Sewers laid by the Authority	200 yds.		
Houses erected ... ..	79		
Closets erected (privies in outlying districts)	2		
• Water Closets erected ... ..	88		
Complaints received during the year	35		
Houses and premises inspected :—			
<i>Re</i> Ashpit Accumulations ...	8650		
<i>Re</i> Water Supply ... ..	270		
<i>Re</i> General Nuisances ... ..	1570—10490		
Houses and premises re-inspected :—			
<i>Re</i> Ashpit Accumulations ...	4600		
<i>Re</i> Water Supply ... ..	150		
<i>Re</i> General Nuisances ... ..	1570—6320		
Notices served to secure abatement of Nuisances :			
By General Form ... ..	3786		
By Statutory Form ... ..	569—4355		
Houses Disinfected :			
After Statutory Infectious Diseases	68		
Tuberculosis etc., fumigations	12		
Schools disinfected ... ..	10—90		
Accumulations of Refuse removed :			
Nightsoil Accumulations ...	1150		
Other Accumulations ... ..	11—1161		
		Drains repaired, cleansed, trapped, etc. ...	38
		Drains relaid on old property ... ..	29
		Areas repaved ... ..	4
		Areas otherwise improved ... ..	2
		Privy, Ashpit, Cesspool, etc., Nuisances abated	42
		Wells, cisterns, etc., closed ... ..	27
		Houses to which town water has been newly supplied ... ..	196
		Water Closets substituted for Privies, etc. ...	51
		Roofs, Spouts, etc., repaired ... ..	3
		Houses cleansed and limewashed ... ..	9
		Insanitary Areas (caused by Vans) dealt with	2
		Piggery Nuisances abated ... ..	11
		Overcrowding Cases abated ... ..	11
		Dangerous Buildings and Structures dealt with	14
		Houses closed as unfit for habitation ...	6
		New Dust Bins provided ... ..	4
		Nightsoil Carting Nuisances dealt with ...	6
		Unclassified Nuisances remedied ... ..	24
		Reports to Medical Officer <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	54
		School Notifications <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases...	82
		Sanitary Reports to Committees ... ..	15
		Sanitary Reports to Council ... ..	12

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The three common lodging houses at Whitwick have been maintained in a satisfactory state, and no overcrowding or cases of Infectious Disease have occurred therein. Monthly Day Inspections and occasional Mid-night inspections have been made. Linewashing of the whole of the premises has been carried out twice during the year according to statutory requirements. The Lodging Houses are amply large enough for the persons accommodated, who this year have amounted to a total of 12,632. There is thus a decrease in comparison with the total of 16,236 for the year 1910. The highest total for persons accommodated was reached in the year 1903, at the figure of 22,924 lodgers.



## SCAVENGING.

There is some increase in the work carried out by the Council under this heading, and especially is it satisfactory to note that the system of dust bin scavenging is gradually growing in the district.

During the year 2098 loads of refuse were removed against 1880 in 1910 and 550 going right back to 1901. The number of dust bins emptied by the Council's staff has this year been 3,116 against 2,500 for 1910. Disposal of the refuse still takes place as before on agricultural land, the innocuous dry ash being generally carted to a suitable tip.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The year 1911 was again on the whole below averages in respect of Infectious Diseases work, but full attention has been given to all infectious cases and disinfectants and printed instructions supplied, and fumigation carried out on completion of each case. The total number of houses fumigated has been 80 including 12 in respect of Tuberculosis, and 10 Schools have been also dealt with. As usual opportunity has been taken, wherever possible, to introduce such things as water closets, town water supply, improved drainage arrangements, and to make representations to owners which, without the occurrence of the disease upon the premises, might have not been so effectual. A generally improved state of sanitation still continues to be created, the benefit of which is no doubt reflected in the infectious diseases percentage.

## WATER SUPPLY.

During the year it has been necessary to require the owners of 196 houses to lay on the town supply of water. Several houses have voluntarily taken a supply from the town mains. Consequently 275 houses have been supplied with town water during 1911. The total number of houses in the district supplied stands at 2,850. The half-yearly analyses of the town water show it to be of excellent quality.

## HOUSE DRAINAGE.

The work under this heading maintains its usual features in a surprisingly steady manner, although as already stated several times, this work is expected to ultimately decrease, consequent upon the large amount of re-drainage carried out on old property during the recent years. Twenty-nine old properties have been entirely redrained during 1911, compared with 18 for 1910 and 19 for 1909. A great feature of the re-drainage question is the gradual increase of water closets upon old property. Fifty-one water closets have been provided upon old property this year, which is very satisfactory compared with 25 for 1910, though less than the record number of 58 for 1908. On the other hand, no new privies are now ever erected, except in a few odd cases where the town supply of water is not available. This year there have been only three such cases.

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The 17 Registered and 3 Licensed Slaughter Houses have received considerable supervision this year, rather more complaints being received, and rather more cases of neglect have been investigated, and more attention has consequently had to be given to these places.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS, 1885-6-9.

As much supervision as possible has been given to the above places. In one case action was taken which brought about the discontinuance of certain cowsheds with a dairy attached, and further work to secure the improvement of conditions in other cowsheds and dairies should be considered.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The various workshops, bakehouses, etc., have been maintained in a good state. All the bakehouses with the exception of 2 (where analyses returned the waters as good) are now supplied with town water.

The Factories and Workshops in the district do not employ outworkers to any appreciable extent. A lot of work known as "seaming" is however done in a very intermittent fashion by a number of householders. Respecting this work one case of direct contact with infectious disease with the work was discovered, and the finished product was destroyed by arrangement with the manufacturers.

## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Under this Act 174 inspections have been made, 6 dwelling houses closed, 5 of which have been now demolished. Defects in 14 houses have been remedied under Sections 15 and 17. There are further notices in respect of which action is still to be taken, and a considerable amount of work awaiting the instructions of the Council at their next meeting relative to the duties under this Act.

TABLE 1.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS. ‡		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected number	Nett.				of Non-resid'nts registered in the District †	of Resi-dents not regist'd in the District †	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number †	Rate.					Number *	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number *	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	17500	583		33	250	14.2		14	87	149	264	14.5
1907	17900	573		32	220	12.2		19	77	134	239	13.3
1908	18200	562		30	267	14.6		10	95	169	277	15.2
1909	18560	605		32	210	11.3		17	52	86	227	12.2
1910	18950	589		31	235	12.4		14	71	120	249	13.1
1911	18580	541	543	29	233	12.5	2	19	83	152	250	13.4

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. For years before 1911 some of the corrected rates probably will not be available. The rates should be calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population. In a district in which large Public Institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Columns 5 and 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

\* In Column 6 are to be included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is to be entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are to be similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† The Medical Officer of Health will be able from the returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths to fill in Column 8 in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below. The Registrar-General, either directly or through the County Medical Officer of Health, will supply the Medical Officer of Health with the particulars of deaths to be entered in Column 9; and all such deaths must be included in this Column, unless an error is detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General will furnish to the Medical Officer of Health a Statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

‡ “Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, e.g., casuals, must not be included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of “non-residents” which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of “residents” registered outside the district which are to be added in calculating the nett death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths :—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses and nursing homes (but not almshouses) must be regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are to be referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Area of District in acres }  
(exclusive of area } 5980.  
covered by water.) }

Total population at all ages, 18,550 }  
Number of inhabited houses, 3932 }  
Average number of persons per house 4.7 } At Census of 1911.

TABLE 2.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED. At Ages†—Years.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			Total cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upw'ds	Coal- ville.	Huggle- scote.	Whit- wick.	
Small-pox ...												
Cholera ...												
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	19		6	11	1	1			8	6	5	
Erysipelas ...	7					5	1	1	4		3	
Scarlet Fever ...	30		10	16	2	2			18	6	6	
Typhus Fever ...												
Enteric Fever ...	14			3	8	2	1		10		4	8
Relapsing Fever ...												
Continued Fever ...												
Puerperal Fever ...	1					1			1			
Plague ...												
Phthisis { UnderTuber- culosisRegu- lations, 1908 UnderTuber- culosisRegu- lations, 1911 Others ...	5			1		4					5	
	(12) 3					3				1	2	
	4				1	3			3	1		
*												
TOTALS.	83		16	31	12	21	2	1	44	14	25	8

NOTES.—State in space below the name and position within or without the district of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district suffering from infectious disease are usually sent, the accommodation available for the district afforded by it, and the name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided.

\* This space may be used for record of other diseases the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

Isolation Hospital, Name and Situation: Coalville Isolation, Hugglescote. Total available beds, 6.  
Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, One.



TABLE 3.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1911.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a).									Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in institutions in the district (b).
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
All Causes— { Certified (c) ...	250	83	16	10	14	12	26	33	56	
{ Uncertified ...										
Enteric Fever ...	2					1	1			
Small-pox ...										
Measles ...	3	2	1							
Scarlet fever ...										
Whooping-cough ...	3	1	1	1						
Diphtheria and Croup ( <i>see note d</i> )	2				2					
Influenza ...	4	1				1	1		1	
Erysipelas ...										
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...										
* Here should be enumerated any deaths from other diseases than those given above, having public health importance, such as Typhus Fever, Continued Fever, Relapsing Fever, Dysentery, Glanders, Anthrax and Lead-poisoning.										
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	15				1	3	7	4		
Tuberculous Meningitis ( <i>see note e</i> )	1	1								
Other tuberculous diseases ...	15	3	2	2	5	1	2			
Rheumatic fever ...	1			1						
Cancer, malignant disease ( <i>see note f</i> )	10						2	4	4	
Bronchitis ...	20	5	2	2			1	2	8	
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	10	2	2	1	1		1	2	1	
Pneumonia (all other forms) ...	2						1	1		
Other diseases of respiratory organs										
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ( <i>see note g</i> )	40	32	5	1				1	1	
Apendicitis and Typhlitis ...	1			1						
Alcoholism ( <i>see note h</i> ) ...										
Cirrhosis of Liver ...										
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	6				1	1	1	2	1	
Puerperal fever ( <i>see note i.</i> )	2						2			
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...										
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth. ( <i>see note j.</i> ) ...	27	27								
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	5	2		1			1	1		
Suicides ...	2							1	1	
Heart disease ...	15					1	3	5	6	
Other defined diseases ...	64	7	3		4	4	3	10	33	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...										

\* Here should be enumerated any deaths from other diseases than those given above, having public health importance, such as Typhus Fever, Continued Fever, Relapsing Fever, Dysentery, Glanders, Anthrax and Lead-poisoning.

### NOTES TO TABLE III.

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- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are to be included with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner to be excluded from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" see footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. should equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are to be entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified;" all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) This heading includes all deaths from croup except those certified as due to "spasmodic," "stridulous," "catarrhal," or "false" croup.
- (e) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute Hydrocephalus.
- (f) Under "Cancer" should be included deaths under such headings as Carcinoma, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Rodent Ulcer, Sarcoma, Cancer, and Malignant Disease.
- (g) Under this heading are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera (other than Asiatic), Gastro-Enteritis, Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh, Mucro-Enteritis, Colitis, &c. Deaths from Diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

For "Dysentery" see note at foot of Table III.

- (h) Under this heading are to be included deaths from Delirium Tremens, acute and chronic alcoholism, &c., but *not* those certified as due to organic disease attributed to alcoholism. The number of the latter may with advantage be stated separately, though this statement cannot be included in Table III.
- (i) Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths under such headings as Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic Peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (j) Under this heading are to be included also deaths from Atrophy and Marasmus of Infants, and want of Breast-Milk, but not from Atelectasis.

In any case of doubtful classification of deaths, the Manual to be issued shortly by the Registrar-General should be followed.

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### NOTES TO TABLE IV.

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- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV. should equal the total in column 10 of Table I. and in column 3 of Table III.
- (b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are to be included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from *Tubercles Mesenterica*.
- (c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, should equal the total in Table III. under the heading Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth.

Want of Breast Milk should be included under Atrophy and Debility.

- (d) For references to the meaning of any other headings, see notes attached to Table III.

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In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

R. WYATT JAMIE, M.A., M.B., C.M., D.P.H. Camb.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

February 8th, 1912.

**TABLE 4.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.**

**INFANT MORTALITY.**

1911. Nett Deaths from stated causes at Various Ages under One Year of Age.

(See Notes facing Table III.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes	{ Certified	Uncertified	14	4	3	5	26	17	10	15	15	83
{ Smallpox	...	...										
{ Chicken-pox	...	...										
{ Measles	...	...									2	2
{ Scarlet Fever	...	...										
{ Diphtheria and Croup	...	...										
{ Whooping Cough...	...	...									1	1
{ Diarrhoea	...	...										
{ Enteritis	...	...				1	1	6	8	5	7	27
{ Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...										
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	...	...								2		2
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...										
{ Congenital Malformations (c)...	...	...										
{ Premature Birth	...	...	6	4		1	11					11
{ Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	...	...	4		3	1	8	3	2	2	1	16
Atelectasis	...	...										
Injury at Birth	...	...										
Erysipelas	...	...										
Syphilis	...	...										
Rickets	...	...										
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...				1	1	1				2
Convulsions	...	...	1				1	1		1		3
Gastritis	...	...						3		1	1	5
Laryngitis	...	...										
Bronchitis	...	...						1		3	1	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...								1	1	2
Suffocation, overlying	...	...						1				1
Other causes	...	...	3			1	4	1			1	6
Nett Births in the year			{ legitimate 524		{ illegitimate 19		Nett Deaths in the year of		{ legitimate infants 78		{ illegitimate infants 5	



# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1911, for the Urban District of Coalville,

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

## Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

### 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories including Factory Laundries ...	4	1	
Workshops including Workshop Laundries ..	50		
Workplaces other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report ...			
Total	54	1	

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	2	2		
Want of ventilation ... ..				
Overcrowding ... ..				
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	No wet processes where floors are not properly drained			
Other nuisances ... ..				
Sanitary Accommodation {insufficient ... ..	1	1		
{unsuitable or defective ... ..	1	proposals referred to Chief Inspector.		
{not separate for sexes ... ..				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101 ...	No underground Bakehouses.			
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..				
Other offences ... ..				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in part 3 of this Report)				
Total ...	4	3		

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK. *	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										Outwork in Unwholesome Premises Section 108.			Outwork in infected premises, (ss. 109, 110.)		
	Lists received from employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.			Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (s. 110.)	Prosecutions (ss. 109, 110.)
	Sending Twice in the year.			Sending Once in the year.				fail'g to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
	Lists +	Outworkers† Con- tracers	Work- men.	Lists	Outworkers† Con- tracers	Work- men.										
Wearing Apparel— (1) making etc. ...	4	Seam-ers	70 2	1		1									1	Material destroyed
(2) cleaning and washing																
Household linen																
Lace, lace curtains and nets...							Factories in this district, manufacturing articles bringing them within the provisions of the Act do not employ "Outworkers."									
Curtains & furniture hangings																
Furniture and upholstery ...																
Electro-plate																
File making																
Brass and brass articles																
Fur pulling																
Cables and Chains																
Anchor and grapnels																
Cart gear																
Locks, latches and keys																
Umbrellas, etc.																
Artificial flowers																
Nets other than wire nets																
Tents																
Sacks																
Racquet and tennis balls																
Paper bags and boxes																
Brush making																
Pea picking																
Feather sorting																
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.																
Stuffed toys																
Basket making																
Total																

\* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be *even* numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Tailoring, Millinery, etc. ...	23
	Boot and Shoe Making ...	5
	Joinery and Cabinet Making ...	5
	Bakehouses ...	19
	Miscellaneous ...	1
Total number of workshops on Register		53

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector
Other Reports to H.M. Inspector	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	2
Certificates granted during the year	...
In use at end of the year	No underground Bakehouses

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.

R. WYATT JAMIE,

February 8th, 1912.

Medical Officer of Health.